

Iron County Register

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Address Register, Ironton, Missouri.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH: TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVI. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892. NUMBER 10.

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:
HON. SAMUEL BYRNS, Tenth District,
Potomac, Md.

U. S. LAND OFFICE—J. C. NELL,
Register, Wm. B. NEWMAN, Receiver—
Ironton, Mo.

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District, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:
Circuit Court is held on the
fourth Monday in April and October.
County Court convenes on the
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and December.

Probate Court is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:
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Court.

CHARLES HART, County Judge, South
District.

R. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-
trict.

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JOS. HUFF, Assessor.
FRANZ DINGER, Probate Judge.
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S. F. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
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A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
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CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob, L. C. Wenzel, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
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Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
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children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

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Residence: Ironton. Services every Sun-
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every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, F. M. SHOSHS, Pastor.
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every
Sunday before the first of each month at
2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. and Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PRAPPE, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. D. J.
KENOLLY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 544, K.
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every Fri-
day evening at Odd-Fellows Hall.
J. B. HOLLOMAN, C. C.
G. DEWITT, K. of R.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, L. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. A. P. VANCE, N. G.
J. S. JORDAN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
AUG. RUCKE, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 138,
A. P. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
each month. W. R. EDGAR, W. M.
W. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M.
W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. E. D. AKE, Sec-
retary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows Hall every alternate
Wednesday evening. J. B. WALKER,
D. A. HUFF, Reporter.

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F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

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of each month at 2 P. M.

FRANZ DINGER, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

PILOT KNOB.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 155, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MACMURRAY, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

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A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
before the full moon. LOUIS PETTIT, W. M.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.

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O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
JNO. DOWNEY, N. G.

J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

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MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night of or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

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known to me." H. A. ANCHER, M. D.,
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation,
Bills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-
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Nice Furnished Rooms at Reasonable Rates.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS DURING THE DAY.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty. Call
and try them. J. BLEMEL, Prop'r.

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GENERAL
Undertakers,
PILOT KNOB, MO.

Have a full line of UNDERTAKING GOODS, of All Classes and Kinds. All
Orders by Telegraph promptly executed. We have
A FINE NEW HEARSE
of Latest Style, that will be furnished on Application.

Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's
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PROPRIETOR.



Horses, Hacks,
and Buggies,
FOR HIRE.

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Free Delivery. OPP. EMERSON'S PARK.

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—ICE! ICE! ICE!—
IRONTON, MO.

Delivery to Any Place in the Valley Ev-
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RATE—40c per 100 lbs., or 1/2c per pound
on less quantities. Special Rates on Large
Orders. Applications by Mail prompt-
ly attended to.

MONARCHS OF THE PAST.

A Visit To The Sepulchre of Austria's Royal Family.

BELLAGIO, Italy, July 24, 1892.

Monday morning at Vienna we went
first to the Capuchin church, which is
a small one, but noted because the roy-
al family are buried there. After
waiting a few minutes until service was
over, a priest, robed in black, took us
down into the cold, damp crypt. First
we saw the tombs of the more recent
kings and queens. Maria Theresa's
monument was a large one in the center.
There were also those of Maria Louise
and her son, young Napoleon. The
body of the late Prince Rudolph
was there, too. Many of the tombs
had flowers or wreaths of faded leaves.
Then the priest took a lamp and led us
into a darker, longer place, where there
were more of the gloomy caskets, the
kings on one side and the queens on the
other. It gives one a peculiar sensa-
tion to see all that remains of so many
generations of kings. It reminded me
of a picture I've seen somewhere show-
ing the transitoriness of life: A gray-
haired man sitting looking at a skull.

In the back ground was the ruin of a
temple; in front at the old man's feet
was a broken urn, and by his side, two
small children were blowing soap-bub-
bles.

From there we went to the Augustin-
ian church where we saw Canova's
beautiful Mausoleum of Christine. It
is in the shape of a pyramid, and the
deepest grief is expressed in the figures
of mourning virgins just going into the
tomb.

In the same church we peeped into a
vault where the hearts of the imperial
family are kept in silver urns. There
were two small grated windows
through which one could look and see
in the dim light the one hundred and
nineteen urns. Here too, connected
with the imperial palace, is a chapel
where the Empress comes to pray. It
is a sad, still place, and seems a suit-
able spot for the Empress to mourn her
dead boy. We asked the guide why
Rudolph's heart was not in the vault,
and he crossed himself and made a sign
as if he were putting a knife in his
breast, shrugged his shoulders, and
said nothing; to show, I suppose that
it was because he killed himself.

We stopped at the imperial riding
school, a large quadrangular place,
covered with saw dust, surrounded by
seats and under the palace roof. There
were five or six riding masters teaching
a prince to ride. They were all
mounted on beautiful horses which they
made go through fancy steps, for our
benefit, I imagine. The prince was a
haughty young fellow who rode very
well on his iron gray horse.

The royal theater at Vienna, though
it holds but seventeen hundred, is a
large building with magnificently
freed hall, beautiful marble pillars
and gilded walls.

The palace at Schonbrunn, a mile or
two from the heart of the city, is a large
building, not handsome without, but
very elegantly furnished. We went
through thirteen or fourteen of the
thousand rooms. The walls of some
were inlaid with Japanese work, all the
furniture matching. One room was
inlaid with rose-wood, and had pictures
painted on copper inlaid in the walls.
That room alone cost half a million.
The walls of one small room were hung
with the portraits of Maria Theresa
and her sixteen children.

We saw the bed on which Napoleon's
son died. Behind the palace was a
park or garden laid out in avenues of
square-trimmed trees. At the end of
these walks were beautiful fountains.
I would have liked it better if the trees
hadn't been trained into unnatural
shapes, but the effect was imposing.

We went into the chamber of com-
merce while it was in session while a
German was making an excited speech
on some silver bill. The gallery was
a disappointment to me, which, I sup-
pose, was inevitable, just coming from
the Sistine Madonna at Dresden. It is
a fine gallery for the study of art in its
development, but we haven't time for
that. It has a fine collection of Rub-
ens, over seventy pictures. I have
learned to like him better than I
thought I should, though his coloring
drew me from the first. There was a
little picture of no fame that Professor
took delight in showing us; it was a
woman looking at herself in a glass
while grim death was in the act of
grabbing her with his long, lank fin-
gers.

Professor tells us there are more fine
buildings on the Ringstrasse, the street
which has the portion of the old walls,
than on one street in any other city he
has seen, but for all that I like Dresden
better.

AIROLA, Switzerland, July 30.

How shall I tell you of all the beau-
tiful things I have seen in the past
week! Every day has been better than

the one before. We left Innesbruck
for Riva, at the head of lake Garda, at
ten o'clock a week ago yesterday. The
scenery over the Brenner pass fine.
As we got into Italy we began to feel
the heat and were warmer than we had
been since we left home. Towards six
o'clock that afternoon we changed and
got onto a little railroad that took us
to Riva. On that road were the wild-
est places that we had yet seen. There
was but one car and its sides were
open, making it a kind of observation
car. The train climbed up the moun-
tains in a way that was new to us then,
though since we have seen carriage
roads on the same plan. In order to
make the ascent it went back on its
tracks in a zig-zag way so that we
could look below us and see the track
that we had just passed over.

The mountains were bare and deso-
late and covered with huge boulders.
Every little while we passed an old
castle situated on some peak, which
was almost inaccessible. The sunset on
the desolate mountains was grand;
then we delighted in their charm in
the dusk, and just before we reached
Riva we saw lake Garda surrounded
by its mountains. I think one reason
that we have enjoyed this week so
much is because it has been an entire
change from the sight-seeing of the
week before—cities with their cathed-
rals and galleries. Our hotel in Riva
had a balcony over the lake, where
people came to lunch and drink; the
mountains towered above us, and it
was a beautiful place every way. The
color of the lake is peculiar. It looks
as if the women washing clothes on its
shores had put in enough bluing to
blue the clothes. Near the shore the
water is very clear, and we could see
the little fishes swimming around. Sat-
urday we took a steamer and went the
whole length of the lake, forty miles.

The guide book says, "Sea sickness is
not unknown on lake Garda," and I can
well believe it. The first part of the
ride I could enjoy. On the hillsides,
along the shores, were groves of olive
trees and lemons. The foliage of the
olive is light, something like the wil-
low, with a gray tinge like ashes. The
lemon trees are under trellises, which
protect them in winter, and from the
lake look like rows of marble columns.
Several times as we stopped at some
little town we could see ripe lemons
hanging on the trees. Once we had
fun watching a camp of gypsies on the
shore. One old woman was stirring a
kettle of mush, and others were scour-
ing brass pans and kettles with sand at
the water's edge. But the most fun
was watching the children. One little
tot with bare arms was trying to hang
his waist on a clothesline. He worked
away unconcerned as though there
were not fifty people looking at him.

At a little town at the end of lake
Garda we took a train for Lecco, on
lake Como, where we took a steamer
for Bellagio, our Sunday home. To
sail at sunset on that beautiful smooth
lake was charming. There is no deny-
ing that there is a peculiar charm, a
romantic flavor, to the Italian air. Be-
tween nine and ten some of us went
rowing. The lights from Bellagio
gleamed out over the water; the moun-
tains, water and everything were cov-
ered with a mist or blue haze. It was
just the place to breathe in rest and
quiet. The water of lake Como is even
more beautiful to me than that of lake
Garda, and it is just as different as can
be—a beautiful dark green.

Our room was the nicest in the whole
place. There was a balcony overlook-
ing the lake. They said there were
six thousand people in the town, and it
is so small, really it is not spread over
more ground than Annapolis. There
must be a good many in each house;
the number of children is something
remarkable. There was one street that
took our fancy. It was full of little
shops where they sold olive-wood boxes,
shell hair pins, silk scarfs and old sil-
ver. In Bellagio I saw my first fig tree.
In the garden below our windows were
roses, cabbages, grapes, a lemon tree
and great magnolias full of flowers.

The Negro in Politics.

It has been generally observed that
in Presidential years the solicitude of
the Republicans for the colored brother
exhibits a phenomenal increase. Hun-
dreds of reams of good white paper are
used up in detailing the hard usage he
gets from the wicked Democrats of the
South. The main reason of all this is,
of course, perfectly well understood.
It is to stir up sectional prejudice and
to get some party advantage.

A good deal of this stuff is intended
for the consumption of the colored vot-
ers in the Northern States. The im-
portance of the colored vote to Repub-
lican success in several close States has
frequently been mentioned, but it is
probably not fully appreciated. The
colored population of many of the
Northern States has increased from 50

to 100 per cent. in twenty years, and
in a few the rate is much greater. Of
the 7,470,000 persons of African de-
scendant in the whole country, 739,556, or
about 10 per cent., are in the Northern
States. There are nearly a quarter of
a million in New York, New Jersey
and Pennsylvania alone. It is vital to
the success of the Republican party to
retain the bulk of these voters.

These negro voters in the Northern
States are held to their Republican al-
legiance largely by stories of the out-
rages inflicted on their race in the
South. They are told, among other
things, that a negro has no chance of
justice in the South; that the courts,
controlled by white men, are ever
ready to convict the negro when any
charge is brought against him. The
best possible use is made of the number
of negro convicts in Southern peniten-
tiaries.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, in a re-
cent address in the house, paid some
attention to this matter, treating it in
the light of information furnished by
recent census bulletins. No one, of
course, can suspect the Census Bureau
of any desire to supply Democratic
campaign arguments. The census re-
ports show that in the penitentiaries of
the fifteen Southern States and the Dis-
trict of Columbia, there were, in 1890,
17,770 inmates, of which 12,043 were
colored and 5,727 white. Now the
white population of these States is 15-
493,323, and the colored 6,743,915.
The ratio of convicts, therefore, to ev-
ery 100,000 of population is thirty-
seven white and 173 colored. The Re-
publican newspapers will use these fig-
ures, as they have used similar figures
before, to show that the colored man is
persecuted in the South. But take the
state of the case in other States, which
had in 1890 a population of 39,444,456
whites and 739,556 colored. Of the
27,136 inmates of penitentiaries in those
States in 1890, 24,324 were white and
2,812 colored. This means that for
every hundred thousand of population
there were sixty-one white and 380
colored convicts. In proportion to
population there are more than twice
as many negroes sent to the peniten-
tiary in the Northern as in the
Southern States.

These figures carry their own lesson.
They may be interpreted in different
ways, but they are to the discredit
of the smug hypocrites who are so fond
of confessing other people's sins. If
there is no more crime among colored
people North than there is South, then
the Northern people are more severe in
their dealings with the negro than the
Southern people. On the other hand,
if crime is twice as prevalent among
the negroes in the Northern as in the
Southern States, what a commentary
does this furnish upon the civilizing,
humanizing and Christianizing influ-
ence which contact with his self-styled
"best friends" has upon the Northern
negro! The Northern Republicans are
welcome to either horn of the dilemma.

There are some 5,000 colored voters
in Massachusetts, enough to turn the
scale in years where the vote is close.
The same may be said of the 1,500 in
Rhode Island, the 2,500 in Connecticut,
the 16,000 in New York, the 10,000 in
New Jersey, the 23,000 in Pennsylvan-
ia, 19,000 in Indiana and 12,500 in Illi-
nois. There is no reason why these
voters should give their solid support
to the Republican party. They are the
victims of the same ruinous economic
system which afflicts the white people,
and the Republican pretense to be their
friends is wholly hollow and insincere.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Trotter A. D. 2141.

Nancy Hanks's trotted mile in 2:07 1/2
has brought to light a record of scien-
tific calculation which shows that the
feat was not simply an instance of
nature's apparent freakishness for sud-
denly producing a creature of mon-
strous superiority to its kind, but in
accordance with a regular and normal
evolution for which the higher mathe-
matics can furnish with substantial ac-
curacy a table of progress. A profes-
sor of Yale and another of Washington
University have turned a little scien-
tific attention to the history and pros-
pects of the American trotting records
and ten years ago, as our esteemed con-
temporary the *Turf, Field and Farm*
shows us, Prof. Nipher, of Washington
published the figures which by his cal-
culations the past predicted for the fu-
ture, carrying them forward to the time
when the trotter's development should
be approximately completed, like the
running horses to-day.

The figure of two minutes for the
mile, which since Maud S. dropped be-
low 2:10 has loomed in the distance of
the imagination as perhaps the ideal
trotter's ultimate limit, gets a place in
Prof. Nipher's reckoning only as a
step in the march to a goal far enough
beyond to put the two-minute trotter
hopelessly out of an ordinary free-for-

JOB WORK.

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job
work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri,
and we turn out the best of work, such as
POSTERS BILL-HEADS LETTER-HEADS
STATEMENTS,
Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers
BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.
AT LOW PRICES.

all. Starting from 1818, the year of
the first three-minute performance, and
observing the spread and reduction of
records since, the calculation has been
made that in the course of another
century and a half, or in the year 2141,
the trotter will have fairly lapped the
runner, and will be good for a mile in
1:41! Both divisions of the equine race
will finish their existence with powers
in the neighborhood of such as they
have then.

The argument for Prof. Nipher's ex-
pectations? The most satisfying is
that in his tables published ten years
ago, which showed that from 1854 to
1881 the mathematical curve represent-
ing the increased speed calculated for
every three years coincided, with trivial
discrepancies, with the line of
development in fact, the record forset
for 1892 was 2:07 1/2, and the year is not
over.

The record given for 1900 is 2:04.
Who will bet that it won't come to time?
We must wait and see. Meanwhile we
have pretty powerful hopes.—N. Y.
Sun.

The Missouri Democracy.

Every Republican who makes a
speech in this state devotes consid-
erable time to showing how the Dem-
ocratic party has been losing ground
of late years, and on this assumption
he shows how the election of Maj.
Warner is made possible. The last
general election occurred in this state
in November, 1890. At that election
there were 464,347 votes cast for su-
preme judge, of which the Democratic
candidate received 250,011; the Repub-
lican, 188,223; the Union Labor, 36,
114, and Prohibitionist, 989. These
are the official figures of the election,
and they tell the story very plainly.
It will be observed that the Democrats
had a clear majority of 26,103 over the
combined vote of all the other candi-
dates and 61,788 more votes than the
Republicans. We consider a plurality
of 61,788 reasonable evidence that the
Democratic party has not been forsak-
en by the people.

The vote for supreme judge is cor-
tainly a fair test, and the result ought
to be satisfactory to Democrats. At
that election the following counties
gave Democratic majorities in excess
of 1,000: Audrain, Boone, Buchanan,
Callaway, Cass, Chariton, Clay, Dunklin,
Henry, Howard, Jackson, Lafayette,
Laclede, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Monroe,
Pike, Platte, Ralls, Randolph, Ray,
Saline, Shelby, Vernon and the city of
St. Louis.

It is an easy matter for the Repub-
licans to claim everything, and this
seems to afford them considerable
amusement at present, but facts and
figures contradict them.—Jefferson City
Tribune.

FALL FESTIVITIES.

St. Louis Extends a Cordial Welcome to All.

The city of St. Louis has become
famous the country over through the
agency of her annual Fall Festivities,
and from that source has gained the
sobriquet of the "Carnival City of
America."

For the season of 1892 all previous
efforts in the line of entertainment
will be eclipsed. The great St. Louis
Exposition will throw its doors open to
the public Wednesday, September 7th,
and will continue to entertain and de-
light thousands during a period ex-
tending over forty days. One of the
chief attractions announced by the
management is the engagement of Col.
P. S. Gilmore and his world-renowned
band, one hundred strong. The illu-
mination by gas and electricity of the
streets will extend over a larger area
and be on a grander scale than any
similar exhibition ever attempted in
the world. The thirty-second great
St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens,
Oct. 3d to 8th, whose fame has been
heralded broadcast, will be one of the
main attractions of that week, and as
has been customary for the last thir-
teen years the Veiled Prophet will again
appear in his favorite city, on the
evening of Tuesday, October 4th. The
hotel accommodations of St. Louis have
been materially increased since last
year and strangers are assured of hos-
pitable treatment.

The Missouri Pacific Railway and
Iron Mountain Route, with their vast
net-work of lines extending over the
States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska,
Colorado, Indian Territory, Arkansas,
the West, South and Southwest, in or-
der to encourage travel, have made a
remarkably low round trip rate from
points on their lines to St. Louis and
return during the Festivities.

For further information relative to
dates of sale and limits of tickets call
on or address any Missouri Pacific or
Iron Mountain ticket agent, who will
be pleased to furnish same.

FOR SALE—A good, gentle family
horse and park wagon. Also a fresh
milk cow. Apply at once to Sam.
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